

NEARLY
TWO MILLION
AMERICANS
AGES 12 AND OLDER
ABUSED
OR WERE
DEPENDENT ON
OPIOIDS
IN 2014.

Primary Care Providers account for approximately 50 percent of opioid prescriptions.



Effective July 1, Maryland Medicaid will require prior authorization for all long-acting opioids, fentanyl, opioid doses greater than 90 MME/day, and high-quantity opioid prescriptions.

The hazard ratio for risk of opioid overdose death increases from 1.8 at doses under 50 MME to more than 7 at doses above 100 MME.

ODDS RATIO FOR ADDICTION

| Dose | Less than 90 Days | 90 Days or More |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 36 mg or less | 3 | 5 |
| 36-120 MME | 3 | 29 |
| Over 120 MME | 3 | 122 |

REMEMBER

Non-opioid treatment is First Line for chronic pain.

Avoid long-term opioid prescriptions when possible, and avoid doses above 90 MME/day.

Avoid co-prescribing opioids with benzodiazepines or non-benzodiazepine sedative hypnotics.

Use PDMP through CRISP before prescribing any controlled substance.

Provide naloxone prescriptions to all patients with risk of overdose.